The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, MONDAY MAY 31, 1897. XXXVI—NO. 11

IN COMMON PLEAS COURT

The John Russell Divorce Case Tried.

SORTER MUST PAY THE DOW TAX.

Judge McCarty Passes Upon a Massillon Land Title Case of More Than Common Interest—Title to Land Passes With Ownership of a Building.

CANTON, May 27.—An important decision was that made by Judge McCarty in the case of Emery Chandler vs. Mary Lomady and others which was tried Wednesday. Suit was prompted by alleged misrepresentations concerning a strip of land three feet in width in a transfer to Mr. Chandler of a lot in West Main street. As the latter understood the strip in question was a part of a previously established driveway, and a brick structure was erected and it has since been ascertained that it occupies the three feet not included in the deed. Litigation was begun to establish an ownership to this strip.

Judge McCarty decreed that when separate tracts of land are sold, if a small strip should remain, that strip cannot be held, but becomes the property of the last buyer, unless specification is made to the contrary. The decree in this case is that the brick building shall remain, that the owner gets title to the three feet, but that the property below the projection of the eaves, measured from the building to a line perpendicular from the eaves, shall not be decreed to the owner of the brick building. Lawyers Baldwin & Young represented the plaintiff, and John Garrett was the attorney retained in defense. The decision of Judge McCarty is particularly interesting to property owners in Massillon, as similar strips of land have been left by the division of lots, the ownership of which is questioned. This decree, therefore, will doubtless be beneficial to other property owners than Mr. Chandler.

Z. P. Sorter, of Lake county, who has been delivering wine in Stark county, was again summoned before Auditor Reed today, when he was apprised that Prosecutor Pomerene had decided that he, Sorter, would be assessed the Dow tax. The decision was based on that of the attorney general. Sorter will be compelled to settle. The latter claimed to be exempt from taxation as he manufacturrd the wine and sold and delivered it himself. Sorter sold wine during both periods covered by the assessments last year and is there indebted to the county in the sum of $50. The year closed April 22, and if it is ascertained that he continued the sale of wine thereafter an additional $25 will be assessed.

The Russell divorce case is being heard by Judge McCarty, and owing to the many witnesses subpœnaed by both sides but little else will be accomplished today. The witnesses were sworn at 8:45 o'clock, and Mrs. Charlotte Russell, the plaintiff, was the first to take the stand. Eggert & McLaughlin are her attorneys, and Lawyers Baldwin & Young represent the defense. The question of alimony was the most sharply contested.

Judge McCarty and Judge Taylor will both hold court in Canton next week, and assignments of cases have been made accordingly. On Friday Judge McCarty will hear the case of Russell & Co. vs the New Philadelphia Iron and Steel Company, which is the only Massillon case assigned.

A final account has been filed in the estate of Ella Ney, of Canton. The guardine of John W. Nutler, of Plain township, has filed his third partial account. The second partial account has been filed by the guardian of Mertie and Nelson Clark, of Nimishillen township. The bond of the assignee of the U. B. church, of Massillon, has been filed and approved. In the estate of Jacob Brankle, of Canton, priorities of liens has been determined and distribution of proceeds of sale of real estate ordered. Leander D. Wallace, of Washington township, assigned Wednesday afternoon to C. C. Davidson. The assets are estimated at $4,500. The liabilities are not given.

CANTON, May 28.—The appraisement of the partnership assets of the late Marks & Co., of Massillon, has been filed in probate court and approved. The assets are given at $5,957.18, and the liabilities $10,709.86. The firm has, therefore, been declared insolvent, and Frank Sibila has been appointed receiver, with instructions to sell the stock at retail or in bulk. The appraisement was occasioned by the death of Herman Marks, senior member of the firm.

Judge McCarty decreed a divorce this morning to Minnie Koontz from Samuel Koontz, of Massillon. Lawyer O. E. Young represented the plaintiff, and no defense was made. A number of witnesses were examined, who testified that Mr. Koontz had cruelly treated his wife, and had wholly failed to provide for her. Directly after all evidence in the Russell case had been submitted, Thursday, Judge McCarty granted a divorce in the case of Agnes Yant vs. Byron Yant.

Before ordering a decree of divorce entered in the case of Charlotte K. Russell vs. John B. Russell, Friday morning, Judge McCarty sought to bring the two together, but without success. Mrs. Russell looked toward her husband with tears in her eyes, and seemed inclined to follow the advice given, but her husband averted his eyes, and the decree was entered, the judge still urging them to make up their differences before the decree became effective. Under the terms of the decree Mrs. Russell obtains the homestead, valued at $2,500, and contents valued at $200. The defendant must also pay $250 alimony, $100 in ten days and the remainder within three months.

A decree was also entered in the case of Mary Penn vs. Frank Penn, both of Massillon, Robert H. Folger for the plaintiff. Restoration of plaintiff's name to Mary Woo ly was authorized. The couple were married fifteen days, during which all the defendant did was to borrow $35 of his wife for the purchase of furniture. The furniture was never bought, and the borrower fled to parts unknown.

The C., C. & S. was appraised, today, at $5,000 on main line and $3,000 on sidings. The figures are the same as last year.

The first partial account has been filed in the estate of Anthony Welsh, of Perry township...In the estate of Augustus Kelleker, of Sugarcreek township, the widow accepts the provisions of the will ...The guardian of Emily Slusser, of Lake township, has filed a final account ..On his own motion, Wm. Festerly has been made defendant in proceedings for sale of real estate in the estate of Thomas Patton, of Canton..The guardian of Elizabeth Mercier, of Nimishillen township, has filed a final account..Henry A. Trump has been appointed administrator of the estate of Mary Allinder Trump, of Canton.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Ergass and Louisa Shass, of Alliance; W. G. Betts and Louisa Klein, and Philip Camp and Jennie Longwold, of Canton.

CROPS OF STARK COUNTY.

Auditor Reed Presents His Annual Report.

CANTON, May 29.—Auditor Reed, of Stark county, has completed his annual report of crops and other statistics and the totals of the seventeen townships are as follows: Wheat—bushels produced in 1896, 1,299,291; acres sown for 1897, 45,890. Rye—bushels produced in 1896, 3,944; acres sown for 1897, 975. Buckwheat—acres sown 1896, 199; bushels produced, 3,329. Oats—acres sown 1895, 31,901; bushels produced, 1 137,122; acres sown 1897, 49,071. Barley—bushels produced 1896, 899; acres sown 1897, 50. Corn—acres sown 1896, 33,436; bushels produced, 1,434,023; acres sown 1897, 30,988. Commercial fertilizer—pounds used 1896, 2,151,909; cost of same $20,186; pounds used 1897, 354,654; cost of same, $23,119. Meadow—acres in grass other than clover 1896, 37,113, tons of hay produced 1896, 50,630. Clover—acres 1896, 10,461; tons of hay, 10,350; bushels of seed 1896, 1,866; acres plowed under, 418. Flax—acres sown 1896, 17; bushels of seed produced, 20. Potatoes—acres planted 1896, 4,577; bushels 1896, 412,341; acres planted 1897, 2,852. Milk—gallons sold for family use 1896, 763,464; pounds of butter made in factories 1896, 121,504; butter made at home daries 1896, 944,155. Cheese—pounds made at home dairies 1896, 83,745; pounds made in factories, 418,410.

Sorghum—Acres planted 1896, 20; gallons of syrup, 1,958. Maple trees from which sugar was made, 44,382; pounds of sugar produced, 700; gallons of syrup, 9,155. Bees Hives, 520; pounds of honey, 3,273. Eggs—Number of dozens 1896, 940,046. Grapes and wine—Acres in vineyard 1896, 8; pounds of grapes, 70,715; gallons of wine, 2,878. Sweet potatoe—Acres planted 1896, 5; bushels produced, 637. Orchards—Acres occupied 1896, 7,079; bushels of apples, 697,475; peaches, 24,066; pears, 3,287; cherries, 2,325; plums, 2,846.

Lands owned Acres cultivated, 211,060; acres in pasture, 45,359; acres in woodland, 31,772; acres waste, 7,035; total acres, 285,226.

Wool—Pounds shorn 1896, 130,354. Milk cows owned 1896, 13,368. Stallions owned 1896, 33. Dogs owned 1896, 4,800, sheep killed by dogs in 1896, 632; value, $2,580. Sheep injured by dogs, 595; value, $924. Domestic animals dying from disease Hogs, 1,534; value, $7,260; sheep, 1,662; value, $4,170; cattle, 385; value, $8,338; horses, 232; value, $12,343. Bonds exempt from taxation, $5,300.

DRUGGISTS IN DANGER.

The Auditor May Be Around for Dow Tax Money.

Auditor Akins, of Cuyahoga county, is making strenuous efforts to prevent violations of the Dow law and has given special attention to druggists, especially those operating soda fountains who dispense liquors by the "stick" and "fly" methods. On Wednesday Auditor Akins sent a copy of the Dow law to every druggist in the county, also a letter of warning. The Stark county auditor remarked this morning that for some time he had contemplated taking a step of this kind, for numerous complaints have been filed against Stark county druggists. The saloonkeepers are the most ardent "kickers" against druggists, he said, claiming that their business is being materially injured by druggists, and as they pay a heavy tax for the privilege of selling liquor they demand protection, which must be given. Investigations are now under way.

Memorial Day in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 29.—[By Associated Press]—Memorial Day is being observed here today, because the law provides that when a holiday comes on Sunday, the previous day shall be observed instead.

Jealousy Prompts Murder.

MONTPELIER, Vt., May 29.—[By Associated Press]—Miss Mildred Brewster, a wealthy farmer's daughter, shot, probably fatally, Miss Annie Wheeler, on account of jealousy. She then shot herself, inflicting possibly a fatal wound.

MASSILLON'S GREAT GOOD FORTUNE.

"The true University of these days is a Collection of Books."—Carlyle.

To the Library Committee:

In behalf of Mrs. Annie M. McClymonds, of New York City, and Mrs. Flora R. McClymonds, of Massillon, I am authorized to give to the City of Massillon the property known as the Nahum S. Russell residence, located at the southeast corner of Prospect and North streets, in the city of Massillon, in trust for a public library and reading rooms, and deed the same to the corporation, to stand as a memorial to Nahum S. and Esther K. Russell, from their daughters, dedicated to the use of the people and the children of the people among whom they lived and wrought.

In my own behalf I offer to give the city of Massillon the sum of twenty thousand dollars, to be held in trust as an endowment fund for the library.

As soon as the library is organized and ready for operation under the control of a Board of Trustees, I will place in their hands the amount above named, or sufficient guarantee for its payment at the proper time and in acceptable form. The income to be derived from said endowment to be applied by the said Board of Trustees, in its discretion, in the purchase and acquisition of books and other literature for said library and reading rooms, for the repairing and re-binding of books and magazines, but for no other purpose.

This offer is made under the condition that the public library and reading rooms so established shall be forever maintained as a public library in the city of Massillon, having reading and reference rooms in connection therewith, under the control of a board of trustees, and under such rules and regulations as it may from time to time prescribe, having in view the use of said library and reading rooms by the public in the most liberal manner; and that the city shall annually provide for and defray all ordinary and incidental expense of maintaining the same, including the keeping of the grounds and building in good order and repair, the payment of the salaries of librarian and such assistants as may be required, the wages of a janitor, and the expense of heating the building, etc.

And upon the further condition that the city, or the library association, shall appropriate and expend a sum of money sufficient to make the necessary repairs and changes in the building to fit it for the purpose and uses for which it is intended.

The home for a library here offered stands with dignity, amid beautiful surroundings, overlooking the city. The gift of the Hon. George Harsh makes it possible to begin nobly in the equipment of the circulating and reference departments of the organization, and when properly equipped and stored with good books the library will supplement the work of the public schools, and, standing contiguous to the principal one, it will hold out an invitation to the scholar to awaken his mind by reading, that it may be broadened in its grasp of fact and range of thought. James Russell Lowell has said that "a college training is an excellent thing, but after all the better part of every man's training is that which he gives himself, and it is for this that a good library should furnish the opportunity and the means."

Massillon is a beautiful place, with evidence on every hand of material welfare, but material progress is not to be compared with mental and intellectual development. It has become a settled principle of our reading civilization that every citizen should have free access to books: animated by this idea and a spirit of thankfulness for the privileges I have enjoyed, I make the offer of the endowment to sustain and increase the library to be stored in this beautiful home, which gives to my less fortunate fellow citizens the means which a free library affords for uplifting toil and ennobling life.

Respectfully submitting the above for your consideration, I am,

Very truly,

J. W. McCLYMONDS.

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NAVARRE'S CHICKEN FARMER.

NAVARRE, May 28.—Out of 146 eggs placed in his incubator, Eli Shetler secured 121 chickens. He now has 500 all told, and expects to have several thousand spring chickens for market. He may raise as many as 3,000, each of which may cost 10 cents to raise. If held until they bring 25 cents each he will realize $750 gross or $450 net, which is not bad in these times.

HE WILL RECOVER.

WINESBURG, May 28.—Excessive drinking led to the shooting of Ernest Aufderheide, of Winesburg, on Saturday, by a young man from near Mt. Hope. He will recover.

EIGHTY YEARS OF AGE.

BEACH GROVE, May 28. Old Mrs. Yost, of this place, who was 80 years of age, was buried from Sixteen church, on Friday night.

BRIDGE CONTRACT LET.

Massillon Concerns File the Successful Bids for the Entire Work.

The Stark county commissioners today let the contract for the erection of an iron bridge over the Tuscarawas river at Bridgeport, to the Massillon Bridge Company. Two bids were submitted by the Massillon company, style A, $4,495, and style B, $4,295, the difference being in the weight of material. The commissioners have not yet determined which to select. There were seven bids in all received for the iron work, the Wrought Iron Bridge Co., of Canton, submitting the next lowest, $4,566.44.

The masonry was let to Frank Seiler for $269.

Itching Piles, night's horrid plague, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by Doan's Ointment. Your dealer ought to keep it.

AN OAK STREET FIRE.

E. C. Segner's Warehouse Burns and He Sustains a Heavy Loss.

E. C. Segner, the South Erie street feed and sewer pipe dealer, is again a sufferer by fire. Only last fall his warehouse and contents, near the Pennsylvania railway station, were totally destroyed, and Mr. Segner sustained considerable loss and much inconvenience. At 8:50 o'clock, Thursday evening, another warehouse, situated in the rear of the old Bechtel hotel belonging to him, caught fire, and the building, 125 tons of hay, 40 tons of straw and some sewer pipes were entirely ruined. Mr. Segner says the building was not insured and that there was but $1,000 on its contents. He estimates the loss at $2,000, and is positive that the fire was the work of an incendiary, as it could have originated in no other possible manner.

The firemen were summoned by Sherman Budd, who arrived at the engine house with the alarm before anyone could telephone or send it in the usual way. They reached the fire in good time and threw water so effectually as to save all the surrounding buildings. A force of sixteen men was kept at work all night playing water on the smoldering hay and straw.

For a month previous to yesterday there had not been an alarm of any kind turned in, and some people say that now as the ice is broken, there will be plenty of them.

TAX ORDINANCE PASSED.

A Special Meeting of the Council to Dispose of It.

The adjourned meeting of the city council was called to order by President Brown promptly at 7:30 o'clock Friday night and every member was present. The ordinance introduced by the ways and means committee providing for the levy of a tax for municipal purposes, which received two readings Tuesday night, was read a third time and after some discussion was passed. Messrs. Brown, Geltz and Kramer voted no. Mr. Geltz first voted aye and then changed his vote. Objection to the ordinance was based on the ground that the levy was increased in certain respects while not large enough in another to meet city paper as it matures.

The ordinance provides for payment of the bonded indebtedness and interest. Clerk Haring stated that the levy would provide but $13,000, while amounts falling due this year will aggregate $17,000. The ordinance as passed includes the amendment offered by Mr. Paul and thus provides a levy of ¼ of a mill for the removal of a sufficient number of dead bodies from the old Kendal cemetery to permit the extension of Andrew street.

Mr. Kramer presented a resolution authorizing the clerk to draw an order for $600 in favor of the solicitor, for the settlement of the Brenner claim in full. A motion of adoption was agreed to and the council adjourned until June 8.

Arrangements are now being made to hold a special meeting for the purpose of amending the ordinance in the light of new conditions, and thereby levy a tax for library purposes.

A THURSDAY EVENING MARRIAGE.

Sebastian Huwig and Miss Edith Morgan the Contracting Parties.

Sebastian Huwig and Miss Edith Morgan, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel A. Morgan, were married by the Rev. T. F. Mahon, at St. Joseph's rectory, Thursday evening, at 6 o'clock. A reception was given to their friends at the bride's home in Wooster street, at 7 o'clock. More than 125 guests were present, and the gifts that accompanied their good wishes were numerous and costly. In the course of the evening carpets were removed from the floors and dancing and merrymaking was prolonged until a late hour. Mr. and Mrs. Huwig will reside in North Lawrence. The out of town guests were Mr. John Clair and Mrs. J. P. Nagle, of Toledo; Mr. and Mrs. Peter Adams, of Navarre; Mr. and Mrs. John Morgan and two sons, of Fredericksburg; Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Wilson, of Pike township; Mrs. Charles Graybill and son, Herbert, of East Greenville; Miss Lizzie Davis, of Dalton; Mr. and Mrs. P. Huwig, of Warmington; Mr. and Mrs. John Borell, of West Brookfield; Mr. Wm. Plant and Miss Clara Pollock, of North Lawrence.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Committees Appointed and Bills Paid.

The board of education now meets on the second and fourth Fridays in the month. Last night all members were present except Mr Kettl. President Corns appointed the committees for the ensuing year, and the bills and teachers' and janitors' salaries were ordered paid.

THE COMMITTEES.

Buildings, grounds, repairs, claims and janitors—Messrs. Johns, Humberger and Kettl.

Teachers, salaries, textbooks and apparatus—W. B. Humberger, Miss Folger and Mrs. Shoemaker.

Supplies, printing and discipline—Messrs. Kettl, Johns and Humberger.

BILLS PAID.

Teachers' Salaries	$2,182 10
Janitors' salaries	210 83
Independent Co	6 25
Gas, freight, etc	56 94
McLain & Taggart	70
Hess, Snyder & Co	60 19

Leper at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 29.—[By Associated Press]—A female leper at Johns Hopkins hospital has been isolated. She is a native of this city. It is thought that she contracted the disease a number of years ago in the West Indies. She has been under treatment for some time before a true diagnosis was made.

A MAGNIFICENT GIFT.

Library Building and Endowment Fund Presented.

A GREAT AND HAPPY SURPRISE.

Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and Mrs. L. K. McClymonds Present the Nahum S. Russell Homestead and Mr. J. W. McClymonds Supplies an Endowment Fund of $20,000.

The committee appointed at the public meeting held last week and instructed to report upon a plan of public library organization, held a meeting Friday evening at the home of Mrs. C. McC. Everhard. There were present the chairman, Mr. C. A. Gates, Mrs. Everhard, the Rev. Geo. B. Smith, Prof. E. A. Jones, Messrs. Robert H. Day and Robert P. Skinner. The latter was appointed secretary. The Rev. T. F. Mahon was unable to be present on account of clerical duties.

Prof. Jones read a communication from Mr. J. W. McClymonds, offering under certain conditions, on behalf of Mrs. McClymonds and Mrs. L. K. McClymonds, of New York, the Nahum S. Russell residence on Prospect street, for a library building, supplementing it with an endowment fund of $20,000 from himself.

As may be imagined, the generous offers so surprised the committee, and destroyed the usefulness of various plans ready to be unfolded for the acquisition of property by ordinary processes, that the evening was devoted mainly to discussion of the city's sudden good fortune.

Mr. McClymonds was invited to meet with the committee, and to Mrs. Everhard was delegated the pleasant duty of conveying to Mrs. McClymonds, of Massillon, Mrs. McClymonds, of New York, and to himself, the thanks of the committee for the great assistance which so suddenly simplified its task. The committee thereupon discussed forms of organization and adjourned to meet next Friday night, when more definite steps will be taken.

The idea of founding a public library in this city is not a new one, and Mr. McClymonds has had it in mind for ten years or more. About a year and a half ago when the Russell residence was withdrawn from the market it was with the idea in view of giving it to the city for library purposes. Mr. Harsh's will gives to the city $10,000 for a similar purpose, and with the McClymonds fund gives a total of $30,000, the interest of which will be ample to increase the library proper. For ordinary expenses, such as salaries, light, heat, and so forth, it is expected that funds will be provided by the city, either by taxation or subscription, or, as is most likely to be the case, by both. When the report of the library committee is made public it will contain a great deal of matter that cannot now be taken up.

At the conclusion of the session the Rev. Dr. Smith said: "I believe there is some other generous hearted citizen of Massillon who will perpetuate the memory of some loved one by providing the fund necessary to make the changes in the new library building to adapt it to the purpose for which the beneficent donors intend that it shall be used."

OBITUARY NOTICES

JACOB MENTZER.

NAVARRE, May 29.—The community was shocked to learn this morning that Jacob E. Mentzer died at 10 o'clock last night, at his home, presumably of apoplexy. He had been about town in his usual health, and went to bed at the usual time. After resting for a short time he suddenly jumped out, asked for a glass of water, and died almost immediately. He leaves a wife and two daughters, and was one of the best known men in Stark county. He was the first mayor of Navarre, and held that office again only a few years ago. He was also county coroner for a term. He owned a farm of 169 acres, was a prominent horseman, and leaves a valuable estate.

Mr. Mentzer was born in Pike township, this county, Dec. 24, 1846. He helped to run a grist mill in Navarre early in life, engaged then in farming, stock raising and grain buying. He married Miss Alma Uhle on May 22, 1879.

LEVI SMITH

Levi Smith, a prominent Bethlehem township farmer, died of typhoid fever at his home, east of Navarre, Wednesday. The deceased was 57 years of age. He is survived by a wife, a son, Marion, formerly bookkeeper for the West Side Milling Company, but now of San Francisco, Cal., and a daughter, Lottie, wife of Dr. D. U. Ruegsegger, of Akron. The funeral will take place from the Brick church at Navarre at 1 o'clock Friday. Interment in the Massillon cemetery.

Result of a Feud.

CHATTANOOGA, May 29.—[By Associated Press] 'Squire Frank S. Osborn, a prominent farmer, was shot and instantly killed in Smith's store, Chickamauga park, this morning, by L. J. Barber, a car inspector. It was the result of an old feud. Osborne attacked Barber with a knife, when the latter shot him.

Even chronic diarrhœa succumbs quickly to Dr. Fowler's Ext. of Wild Strawberry, nature's own specific for all bowel complaints.

Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co. C. V. Hammersmith, agent, Massillon, O.

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LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE NO. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE NO. 60.

MONDAY, MAY 31, 1897.

John R. McLean announces at last that he is a Democratic candidate for United States senator. And who is John R. McLean? The owner of a scavenger newspaper who lives in Washington and has money to throw away.

It goes without saying that the visit of Governor Bushnell next week should arouse the friendly interest of all citizens, irrespective of party. He comes as the governor of Ohio, and as Massillon hospitality has never been found wanting in the past, it certainly will not in the coming occasion.

Allen county Populists refuse to continue as the unsugared tail of the Democratic kite and will put an independent ticket in the field. In Stark county Cook, Kerch & Co. are anxious to deliver their friends over to the mammon of unrighteousness in exchange for honor and glory, but the rank and file protest, and it is hard to say what will occur.

It is expected that the next decennial appraisement will result in a reduction of land values to the extent of 25 per cent in this county. Believing that public sentiment will not sustain an increase in the rate of taxation, the Canton board of education has begun preparations for the changed conditions and will reduce salaries. The proposed saving amounts to only $6,783 in a total annual expenditure of $106,303.

The best work of the workhouse convicts has been in repairing the roads of Stark county. THE INDEPENDENT believes that every taxpayer in the county would rather this work should continue than that further experiments be made in other directions. Let the prisoners be sent to the several townships to remain a length of time proportioned to the amount of taxes paid by that township.

It is estimated that the government is losing three million dollars a week in revenue by the delay in the passage of the tariff bill. The people are losing ten times as much in work on account of the delay. It is requested that every reader of THE INDEPENDENT immediately write a postal card to at least one member of the United States Senate at Washington, urging and demanding the immediate passage of a protective tariff law and such a law as will give adequate protection to American labor and American industries. Address your postal card to Senators Foraker or Hanna, U. S. S., Washington, D. C.

CONCERNING THE NEW MOSES.

To the Editor of THE INDEPENDENT:

In your issue of 24th I read the article "Wants to be Moses," and some days since I also read a similar article from a Pacific coast paper. The question I would ask is, Does it not seem as though there is an effort being made to get the unemployed in a position to employ themselves on the land. And also, Will not that bring about that for which Henry George contends? The move to me seems to be identical with his theory as I understand it.

Yours, etc., D. MORGAN.
1232 National Ave.
MILWAUKEE, WIS., May 27, 1897.

Complaint has been made by many idle men that the grading being done in the western part of the county ought to be done by free labor at fair wages. It is most unfortunate that the demand for work should be so much greater than the supply, but those who complain will surely not feel impatient if they fully comprehend that the work now in progress could not have been undertaken at all but for the availability of convict labor, and these prisoners would be idling away their time at the expense of the county for maintenance, but for the labor at which they are now engaged. Everybody should cordially approve the the policy of the workhouse board in employing the inmates of that institution as they are now.

DR EYMAN ON INSANITY.

Dr. Eyman, formerly superintendent of the Cleveland state hospital, and until recently one of the trustees of the Massillon hospital, has expressed some of his deductions after years of experience with the insane. "Carlyle," says he, "in my judgment was a crazy man. Still his company was neither objectionable, nor his philosophy to be scoffed at. Insane genius comes from overstudy sometimes, and sometimes from an inherited delicacy of the mental organism. A man may become so absorbed in an invention that he secludes himself from society and appears in all the glory of a long haired crank. Had such a man balanced his mental faculties with society, he probably would not have become a crank in appearance. He also would probably not have completed his invention. Another form of insanity is that caused by shocks. A man be perfectly sound mentally today, and tomorrow be a complete mental wreck. Ignorance is seldom the direct cause of insanity. More frequently intellectual men become insane, as poets, inventors, actors and authors." Dr. Eyman does not believe, like many French students, that all men or women are more or less insane. "The division between sanity and insanity is dovetailed," said he. "It is not definitely defined. There are cases where men live in this border-land. These persons are those who become aberrated at times and are sane at others. The incurable cases are those when the subject passes beyond the border-land into pure insanity."

THE CITY'S GREAT GIFTS.

One must struggle to find words of sufficient warmth to manifest appreciation of the princely gifts so opportunely and unexpectedly offered to the city by Mrs. Flora R. McClymonds, of Massillon, Mrs. L. K. McClymonds, of New York, and Mr. J. Walter McClymonds, of Massillon. But in the years to come, while present and future generations are in the full enjoyment of these benefactions, the testimony of their own eyes will no doubt atone for any weakness of present expression. The whole city will rejoice as the good news spreads, in the knowledge that within a very short time, thanks to the generosity of those named, and Mr. Harsh's handsome bequest, it will be possible to establish here a free public library in magnitude far beyond the fondest dreams of most communities. Certainly no Ohio city of anything near Massillon's size and wealth possesses anything like the institution now made possible, and certain of rapid development under prudent and liberal management.

An appropriate and lasting memorial of Nahum and Esther Russell thus stands in this community, a monument to the many virtues of the dead, and an inspiration to the living. And this, with the generous endowment of Mr. McClymonds, whereby he gives to his fellow citizens "the means which a free library affords for uplifting toil and ennobling life," will fix the givers in the enduring and grateful regard of all the people.

While ample provision is thus made for the library, it needs scarcely be said that the work of organizing to receive these gifts, and the bequest of Mr. Harsh, and to properly safeguard them, is in its embryo state. It is violating no confidence to mention, however, that it is expected that the $30,000 in cash now available shall be unencroached upon, its earnings only to be used in library extension and betterment. It remains for the city, by taxation and subscription to provide the comparatively small sum needed, to put the building in condition for the installation of books. It is expected that when the library committee reports back to the public its plan of organization, no difficulty will be experienced in raising the required sum.

The public library will be the intellectual center of the city, and its citizens will preserve it with jealous care, taking pride in its existence, and satisfaction in its growth. It will attract to Massillon people of scholarly inclinations, develop among us a higher standard of thought, and silently but forcefully contribute in many ways to the uplifting and upbuilding of our city.

THE CREEKS' GLOOMY FUTURE.

The London Spectator finds that the Greeks have now only two alternatives before them. The one is that which advised "sensible" counselors advise, to submit at once, to implore the intervention of the powers, to abandon their brethren in Crete, to acknowledge humbly that they are the serfs of Europe, and to sink back degraded but safe, and work to pay off the tribute with which the sultan in his mercy and moderation may be content. They have Germany heartily against them, and the German emperor has half a million of soldiers; they have Austria against them out of policy, and the Austrian emperor has half a million of soldiers; they have Russia against them out of a crafty desire to annex Eastern Europe quietly, and the Russian emperor has a million excellent fighting men in barracks.

They have no friends except among the declining number of freemen in the world, and the freemen do not dispose just now of any soldiers; and so their best course is to yield and set up a statue of the German emperor in front of the Acropolis, and wait for a generation in hopes that their chance may arrive once more.

The other course for them is to go mad, turn out the dynasty with all respect and a pension, appoint a dictator, defend the Othrys Ridge with sharpshooting guerrillas, fight, as the Spaniards did, for every hill and point of vantage, lose their ships in destroying Salonica and Smyrna, and maintain for months or years a contest, during which Turkey and Europe will be in perpetual agitation, and some unforeseen chance, an outburst, for instance, in Paris, or a massacre in Turkey, which annoys some great sovereign, may happen in their favor.

There is always bread, there are always cartridges, and if they can take three lives for every one they give, the invading host will wither as a Russian host withers upon the march. We know which course the English would choose, for all their absurd horror at the notion of such an affront to kings; but the Greeks must know best whether they are up to a policy which involves the dismissal of hope for a generation, and the possibility of the total destruction of their state.

DUN'S TRADE REVIEW.

It Says Business Is Slowly Improving.

WAITING ON ACTION OF CONGRESS.

The Iron Manufacture Gains In Spite of Closing of Furnaces—Woolen Mills Are Doing a Big Business—The Failures For the Week.

NEW YORK, May 29.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade, issued today, says: People are actually doing more business than they realize. They reckon by values, but these are much lower than in any previous year of prosperity and leave little margin for profits. In quantity there is almost as much business being done as the years of greatest prosperity, and though the increase in population would call for a material expansion the comparison is not discouraging. The recovery is slow, hesitating and gradual, but more has been done on the whole in May than in April, while returning of April showed the volume of business only 10 per cent smaller than that of the best year heretofore. Yet hesitation is doing its work every week and multitudes are waiting because of possibilities at Washington, who ought to be filling the demand for labor and the products of labor.

Events have proved that the crop of wheat going out is much larger than any of the markers expected, and western receipts for the week were 30 per cent larger than last year, while Atlantic exports have been for four weeks 6,313,329 bushels, flour included, against 4,988,777 last year. At this season actual receipts count, rather than predictions, and the truth is that the country has exported an extraordinary quantity of wheat and flour, and yet has so much to spare that the May options has declined nearly a cent for the week. Besides, the outgo of corn largely taking the place of wheat in foreign consumption, is far beyond precedent or expectation, and for four weeks has been 9,500,031, against 6,001, last year. With liberal interior supplies, the price has declined a fraction. Cotton is unchanged, although at this season exports are insignificant.

Manufacturers have especial causes of delay owing to the possible competition with foreign goods largely imported, but there has been no set back in prices, cotton and cotton goods are dull without large demand and print cloths are at the bottom price. It is evident that production far beyond the consuming demand has forced the industry into a waiting attitude. Distribution of all commodities is at present restricted also by cooler weather than is usual at this season. The woolen mills are producing more than they have done for years, though much less than they could or would like to produce, and manufacturers are doing almost nothing in the wool market, though speculation has kept the sales large, in four weeks of May 28,865,500 pounds, against 30,159,800 pounds in the corresponding weeks of 1892. There is some weakness observable with western holders, and the Eastern prices begin to feel the weight of enormous imports, although buyers still calculate on a rise as soon as new duties take effect.

The iron manufacture gains in spite of the closing of some furnaces. The production of pig exceeds consumption and is somewhat decreasing, while the consumption has gradually gained this week, in part because of several structural contracts, including 6,000 tons for Chicago alone, and in part because the agricultural implement works have made larger demands, and also because of the proposed leasing of nearly all the rod mills in the country, which has caused some buying. Pig iron shows no change in price, but it is noteworthy that an advance of 75 cents in the finished price of American pig is considered a relief as lessening the urgency to sell southern pig in northern markets. Cotton ties at 70 cents per bundle have quite shut out foreign competition. Tin and copper are stronger but the plate makers have agreed upon an advance and yet the best grade sells as before, at 3.50, against 3.80 for the foreign.

Failures for the week have been 214 in the United States, the smallest in any week since September 1895, against 259 last year, and 22 in Canada, against 20 last year.

THE AMALGAMATED STRUGGLE

Will Have a Fight With Manufacturers Over Tinplate Scale.

DETROIT, May 29.—The annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, has completed its sessions. President Mahlon M. Garland was again re-elected. Stephen Madden was elected secretary and treasurer and John Williams, assistant secretary; trustees, John Pierce and Theodore Shaffer of Pittsburg, and Daniel Mullane of Youngstown. President Garland was chosen delegate to the American Federation of Labor convention next December.

The association's representatives will meet the manufacturers in Pittsburg a few days hence, and there will be a struggle over the tinplate wage scale, the manufacturers having repeatedly declared that they will not grant the increase of about 15 per cent scheduled by the Amalgamated association.

Missionary Society Elects Officers.

DAYTON, O., May 29.—The Women's Home and Missionary society of the General synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church has closed its sessions here and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. A. C. Bond, Salina, Kan.; first vice president, Mrs. J. F. Hartman, Altoona, Pa.; second vice president, Mrs. S. S. Waltz, Louisville, Ky.; recording secretary, Mrs. C. E. Wirich, Carthage, Ills.; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary A. Morris, Baltimore; treasurer, Mrs. A. V. Hamm, Baltimore; historian, Miss Emma B. Shaw, Baltimore.

Tried to Burn Wife and Home.

PORTSMOUTH, O., May 29.—Charles Mader, while suffering with alcoholic demonia, locked his wife in the house and then attempted to burn the building. The screams of the woman attracted the neighbors, who arrested Mader and put out the fire.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

THE SUGAR BEET.

Success Depends Upon a Thorough Preparation of Soil and Seed Bed.

The sugar beet thrives on a variety of soils, but succeeds best on good potato or corn land. The soil must be well drained. Beet culture differs from other crops in that it is imperative to have a carefully prepared seed bed. Here is what The Orange Judd Farmer says on the subject:

Preparation of the soil should begin the year before, with proper rotation, also fall plowing and manuring. Where this has not been done the subsoil plow should follow the turning plow in early spring, stirring the soil to a depth of 12 to 16 inches. This plowing should be done as early as possible in the spring. It is better to allow the ground to settle as much as possible after plowing and before preparing the seed bed, so that it will become thoroughly packed, thus insuring better and quicker germination. Another important point in spring plowing for this crop is never to throw up from below more than two inches of soil that has not been stirred before, but the lower soil should be loosened with a subsoil plow.

If the land was fall plowed, it should be harrowed as soon as the frost is out of the ground and the soil dry enough to prevent sticking. Spring plowed land should also be at once thoroughly harrowed. To secure a good crop, it is absolutely necessary to kill all the weeds in the ground before seeding. Here is where most failures occur, as if weeds are allowed to get a start, culture of the young beets involves much unnecessary and expensive hand work. After the first harrowing allow the weeds to grow as much as possible until ready to plant the beet seed. This is usually about two weeks or so earlier than the average farmer would think of planting corn.

To prepare a good seed bed, work the soil four to five inches deep with a pulverizer or corn cultivator, once lengthwise and once crosswise. Then harrow lengthwise and crosswise, to level the soil perfectly and finish killing the weeds. After this pack the top soil to a depth of two to three inches with a heavy roller. Never use a plank float for this work, as it does not pack the ground well and will leave it in shape to be easily blown away or badly washed. The better the soil is packed after the weeds are killed the better the beet seed will sprout. This work must be done when the ground is in good working condition, yet not too damp, and the working of wet soil must be avoided. Beet seed requires considerable moisture to germinate; therefore in dry weather or in an average season the seed bed must be prepared and the seed planted the same day, this being the only way in which the moisture can be kept in the ground under usual conditions.

Cowpeas and Canada Peas.

Notwithstanding all that has been written about the southern cowpea, many persons confound the Canada pea with the southern pea. Many wish to know whether they should sow cowpeas with oats for forage. A writer in The National Stockman explains that "only the Canada pea is used in this way. In the north oats and peas furnish a fair amount of good feed per acre, but in southern Ohio neither oats nor Canada peas, nor both together, are profitable forage crops in comparison with corn. This is probably true, though in less degree, in northern Ohio." At the experiment station Professor Heckman says that "neither peas nor oats have given sufficient yields when grown alone to warrant their use as a forage crop, but where grown together they have given relatively a much higher yield, enough higher to justify further experiment."

The authority first quoted says: "On the other hand, the cowpea is a southern bean, and its use in southern Ohio is confined to the renovation of worn or foul land. It is sown the first of June, after cold rains are past. It is a legume, taking nitrogen from the air; has extensive root growth, and furnishes a good coat of vines that are converted into humus in the ground when turned under. I have used it with much profit where clover fails and could not afford to abandon this plant, but it is not to be reckoned a forage plant north of the Ohio river."

Crimson Clover.

The climate and soil of Delaware are peculiarly adapted to the successful growth of crimson clover. Rural New Yorker explains that in colder climates and on heavier soils this clover cannot be expected to do so well, and this lack of growth must change the system of using fertilizers in connection with it. In the north we must evidently use extra nitrate of soda to secure a more soluble form of nitrogen. With the long, hot seasons of the south the organic forms of nitrogen will be more useful; there is a larger season for nitrification. The shorter season and colder springs of the north make more soluble nitrogen a necessity. We notice that northern farmers who have made a careful study of the fertilizer problem generally agree that at least one-third of the nitrogen should be in the form of nitrate of soda. In other words, it is likely that more of the nitrogen in a clover sod would be liberated during one season in Delaware than in Connecticut. Another thing about crimson clover is the fact that it must be fed. The clover is the crop on which to put the potash and the bone or rock. Some farmers buy crimson clover seed and sow it on the poorest land they have without manure or fertilizers. Of course they fail. The mission of this plant is not to live on nothing. You must give it potash and phosphoric acid, and it will steal the nitrogen to go with them.

SORGHUM AS A FORAGE CROP.

Varieties—Methods of Culture—Value For Soiling, Pasture and Hay.

Sorghum, as most readers understand, withstands drought better than corn. It is a strong feeder and will do better on thin soils. It is also a good crop to grow on alkali soils. As a rule the earlier varieties are preferred for forage. In the north and west Early Amber and Minnesota Early Amber are grown almost exclusively. Next to the Amber canes come the orange varieties which are grown in the southwest. Seed may be planted at various times during the spring, and thus almost any desired succession of forage obtained.

The seeds germinate best when the soil is quite warm and should not be planted until after danger from damp, chilly weather is past. At first the young plants make a large root growth, as compared with the growth of the stem, and hence seem to develop slowly. But as soon as the roots are well established the stem growth is very rapid and is not easily checked by dry weather.

The soil should receive much the same treatment as for corn or cotton. In the west and southwest good results have been obtained by plowing shallow in the fall or early spring before planting and then a second time to a greater depth after the weeds are started and just before it is time to plant. As a rule the best forage is obtained by sowing the seed broadcast or with a press drill, such as is used in planting small grain. In the west and southwest the latter method is to be preferred, as the cane stands up better and is not so likely to suffer from drought.

The lister has been used with good results in some instances in the west, but the practice is hardly to be recommended, because of the often slow growth of the young cane and because of a liability of the plants being washed out of the furrow by heavy rains. Some farmers report good results by sowing the seed broadcast on unprepared land and plowing it under, while others condemn this method of seeding. Covering the seed with a disk harrow seems to be more successful, especially in loose, sandy soils.

Many farmers mix corn, millet and various kinds of peas or beans with the sorghum, and in this way secure a better quality of forage. The sowing of legumes with sorghum is an excellent practice. The large amount of muscle making substances in the legumes, together with the sugar and other fat forming elements in the cane, affords a much more evenly balanced ration than either of the plants would make alone. Moreover, the legumes will do much to replace whatever nitrogen the sorghum may take from the soil.

Sorghum may be used for soiling, pasturage, hay and ensilage. It is especially valuable as a pasturage for lambs and hogs and as a summer and autumn feed for dairy stock. Feed sparingly until the stock become accustomed to it.

The best quality of hay is obtained by cutting the sorghum shortly after it begins to bloom. When used for soiling, cutting may be profitably begun as soon as the heads are formed. The common practice is to cut for ensilage when the seed is in the dough.

The forage contains an excess of fat forming substances and should be fed in connection with foods rich in muscle making materials. The seed is usually fed with the stem and leaves. Thrashed seed should be crushed or ground and mixed with wheat bran, oats or other nitrogenous foods.

The foregoing is gleaned from a bulletin issued by the United States department of agriculture.

Crimson Clover at the North.

The New Jersey experiment station has shown by analysis that a crop of this clover six inches high has accumulated nitrogen per acre that would cost $15 to buy, at 13 inches high $25.50 per acre, while at full maturity it is worth $30 per acre.

The Country Gentleman furnishes the following points to be kept in mind in sowing crimson clover for the north: Get home grown seed, not imported, sow early in July, and depend on growth only up to December. Sow only with the object to improve the soil; sow to keep down weeds, and for a winter covering to the soil. The better the previous cultivation the greater will be the growth. It is adapted to all kinds of soil, but especially to sandy soil. If soil is rather poor, apply 250 pounds of muriate of potash per acre to give it a more vigorous start. If farmers will study this plant and use it judiciously, it will be the cheapest way possible to build up run down land. Nitrogen, the most expensive plant food, need not be purchased, only potash and phosphoric acid occasionally, thus saving much of the present heavy outlay for commercial fertilizers.

Crimson clover should not be sown in the north with the expectation of its coming through the following spring. While it will occasionally, with continued freezing and thawing it will largely be killed.

Fattening Cattle.

An Iowa stock farmer expresses himself briefly but to the point in the Iowa Homestead. He says:

I think the most profitable way of fattening cattle from the farmers' standpoint is to feed shock corn when the ground is dry or frozen and snapped corn when it is muddy and have about two hogs to the steer. Then the hogs will clean up everything. Feed the snapped corn in boxes and shock on the ground, and when the cattle go to market then fatten the hogs.

A Story That Is Told.

The Kansas apple king, Judge Wellhouse, who has the largest apple orchard in the world, seeds his orchards to clover as soon as they begin bearing, and twice a year rolls the clover down with a heavy roller provided with knives similar to those of a stalk cutter. The clover reseeds itself.

AN UNWELCOME GUEST.

How Clerk Arnold of the Hotel Conrad Treated an Unwelcomed Guest.

After the battle of Waterloo, when the allied forces lay in and around Belgium, every conceivable sort of coin was in circulation. One day an Irish soldier walked into a hotel with a Brittish shilling and asked the landlord if it would go. "Good for anything I have" was the reply. The Irishman took him at his word and ordered dinner, when he had gotten outside of an astonishing amount of wines and victuals he tendered the shilling in payment. Explanations followed and the landlord taking in the situation says:— Here my good man misery loves company keep the shilling and play the same game on my neighbor down the street! As the shilling was pocketed the owner coolly replied, "Can't my friend, I worked it on him yesterday and he sent me to you to-day." Now this anecdote has nothing to do with Mr. T. B. Arnold the obliging clerk of the Hotel Conrad. We merely introduce him in this manner so that his fellow citizens who have regular visits from relatives of the guest in question will know how to dispose of the intruder. Read what Mr. Arnold says:—

I had a miserable backache across the loins every time I went to stoop over or bend somewhat it would cause the greatest pain. For two or three weeks I thought I would have to give up work. I did not know for sure what was wrong, but I blamed the kidneys and went to Baltzly's drug store at the opera house block and got a box of Doan's Kidney Pills, they relieved me before I had taken an entire box, and have not had a return of it since. Doan's Kidney Pills are all right I would recommend them to any one.

Doan's Kidney Pills are sold for 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2 50 by all dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Foster Milburn Co., sole agents for the U. S. Buffalo, N. Y.

W. & L. E. Ry. Excursions.

Massillon to Toledo $2.75 and to Zoar 50c for the round trip every Sunday until further notice. To all other stations one fare for the round trip. Tickets good returning same day.

"Burdock Blood Bitters entirely cured me of a terrible breaking out all over my body. It is a wonderful medicine." Miss Julia Elbridge, box 35, West Cornwall, Conn.

Winter wheat flour is far more nutritious than any made from spring wheat. Ask for Neal's White Rose.

Attachment Notice.

M. Davis, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 14th day of May 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred and thirty dollars.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

J. L. Green, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 17th day of May 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of two hundred and seventy-six dollars and fifty cents.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

E. Remocki, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty-five cents.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

J. Gorman, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 6th day of May 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred and twenty nine dollars and five cents.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice

Richard Davis, plaintiff vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county Ohio.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of fifteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

J. Quigly, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued on order of attachment in the above action for the sum of sixteen dollars.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

J. L. Green, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan, justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 17th day of May 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of one hundred and thirty-six dollars.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

In Attachment.

E. G. Willison, Plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Co. Defendant. | Before William McMillan, Justice of the Peace, in and for Perry Township, Stark County, O.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $267.70.

E. G. WILLISON,

Massillon, May 24th, 1897.

In Attachment.

E. G. Willison, Plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Co., Defendant | Before William McMillan, Justice of the Peace, in and for Perry Township, Stark County, O.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of $232.30.

E. G. WILLISON,

Massillon, May 24th, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

David Brenner plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Company, defendant.

Before Wm. McMillan justice of the peace of Perry township, Stark county Ohio.

On the 17th day of May, 1897, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of fourty-six dollars and seventy cents.

Massillon, O., May 24, 1897.

Attachment Notice.

A. E. Souder & Co, plaintiff, vs. The Western Ohio Coal Co., Defendant.

Before William McMillan, Justice of the Peace of Perry Township, Stark County, Ohio.

On the 17th day of May, 1897 said Justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of seventeen dollars and fifty-two cents.

MASSILLON, O., May 24.

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THE SENATE EXCITED.

Senator Tillman Makes Some Grave Charges.

HE WANTS THEM INVESTIGATED.

Good Progress Made on the Tariff and the Committee's Report Not Amended. A Strong Effort Made to Reduce the Tariff on Window Glass.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—After a long period of silence Senator Tillman (S. C.) startled the senate by a speech no less dramatic in its delivery than sensational in its allegations. He preceded it by presenting a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of five senators to investigate charges of speculation by senators while the tariff bill was before the finance committee. In advocating the resolution Mr. Tillman threw aside the usual conventionalities of the senate and, with a plainness of speech seldom heard about the halls of congress, called on his associates to investigate the published charges of senatorial speculation, and if found true, to purge the senate of those who debauched it.

Mr. Aldrich, in charge of the tariff bill, answered Mr. Tillman in a sweeping denial

The Tillman resolution was referred to the committee on contingent expenses of the senate

Considerable progress was made on the tariff bill, 13 pages being covered. Several votes were taken during the day, but the finance committee had a liberal majority in every instance. The Democratic members of the finance committee made a strong effort to reduce the rates on window glass, but their amendments to this effect were defeated. The bill is to be considered today, the usual Saturday recess being abandoned.

Mr. Tillman's resolution quotes the senate resolution of May 1, 1894, authorizing the original inquiry and then after reciting the proceedings in the Chapman and Havemeyer trials, proceeds:

Whereas, Within the last 30 days sundry newspaper correspondents have openly charged senators with speculating in sugar stocks while the sugar schedule is under discussion, and also charged that brokers in New York knew in advance as to what the senate finance committee would report as to the sugar schedule, all of which involves a question of the highest privilege, to wit: The right of the senate to protect its members from slander and to protect the body as a whole from these open charges of corruption; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed with power to send for persons and papers, to employ a stenographer and to administer oaths, to inquire into the truth or falsehood of the charges made in May, 1894, and into the charges recently made, and the scope of the investigation shall cover everything embraced in the resolution of May 17, 1894, as well as the methods pursued by the American Sugar Refining company, better known as the Sugar trust, in controlling legislation in its favor at the present time. And especially whether it has in any wise contributed to or controlled the election of a senator in this body at any time.

The presiding officer, Mr. Frye, promptly ruled that the resolution should go to the committee on contingent expenses, but Mr. Tillman obtained consent to make a statement.

"We have arrived at a time," he began, "when the senate can no longer afford to rest under the damning accusations made against senators. If there are men here debauching the senate then we should be purged of them. If these reports are slanders, then the press galleries should be purged. We cannot afford to lay back on our dignity any longer and say we will not investigate."

It had been charged that President Cleveland met the sugar magnates on a yacht and discussed details of the schedule of the then pending tariff bill. There was nothing to fasten that "damning accusation" on the president, Mr Tillman said, but Senator Jones (Ark.) had recently furnished evidence to the effect that the president told him the trust should have one fourth cent a pound.

Mr. Jones quickly arose and stated that on two occasions Mr. Cleveland had said to him that he thought the one fourth cent on raw sugar was necessary to the American refiners and that a one-eighth cent rate would drive the refiners out of business.

Proceeding, Mr Tillman said that it might be Mr. Cleveland's desire to carry out a bargain, and if so, the senate ought to find it out.

Here Mr. Gray (Del.), chairman of the former sugar investigating committee, interrupted. The statement, he said, that a sugar schedule had been made upon Mr. Benedict's yacht when the president was on board with officers of the sugar trust was not true, and its falsity had been established after the committee had probed the statement to the bottom.

Continuing, Mr. Tillman exclaimed: "Both parties are involved, and one is as deep in the mud as the other is the mire. You know of the reports against certain members of the old finance committee, and now we have more damning accusations against the present committee."

Mr. Pettus (Ala.) interrupted to ask Mr. Tillman not to deal in generalities, but to put a mark on the senators by name.

"That is what I want an inquiry for—to mark these men," responded Mr. Tillman. "I do not want the poor man to suffer while the millionaires are turned loose."

After protests from Mr. Pettus that Mr. Tillman should name at least one senator accused, Mr. Tillman went on to state that when the former tariff bill was framed the finance committee had left their committee room and had taken quarters at the Arlington hotel.

"The senator is grossly mistaken," interrupted Mr. Vest of the finance committee. "The Democratic members of the finance committee did not go to the Arlington hotel or anywhere else outside their committee room at the capitol.

Tillman said he was glad the Democratic party was relieved to this extent, but added: "Now no one denies that for the last two months rooms at the Arlington have been occupied by the finance committee, in easy touch with the telephone to New York and easy reach of agents of the Sugar trust." Why was it, he asked, that the Sugar trust can always command a specific instead of an ad valorem duty? Why was it that they cleared $25,000,000 in three years? It was the Democratic party who made it possible in 1894.

"And now," he proceeded, "with a disgraced and demoralized Democratic party out of power, and the Republicans in charge of affairs, we have another damning evidence of the Sugar trust's power."

Mr. Tillman said he would now present specifications, and had read a number of signed articles in the newspapers of New York, Chicago and elsewhere, making serious charges against senators, some by name.

Mr. Tillman said it was about time these specific charges, most of them signed with the names of their authors, should be probed. There should be no mixture of the old investigation and the new one. "Let us not mix up the Democratic sheep with the Republican goats," he said. "But let us have a fumigation."

In conclusion, Mr. Tillman reiterated that if the senate is "rotten to the bottom" it should be proved. If these charges were false, then the lies should be laid bare. If the charges were true, then, he said, the guilty senators should be turned out and the senate purged.

Mr. Aldrich, Republican member of the finance committee and in charge of the tariff bill, immediately took the floor as Mr. Tillman closed. It had been charged, or inferred, he said, that the sugar trust dictated the sugar schedule.

"But I desire to say to the senate, to the senator (Tillman) and to every man in the United States that no person connected with the sugar trust at any time or at any place influenced the framing of the sugar schedule, or received information as to its character. I desire to make the statement as broad as the English language can make it."

Mr. Aldrich said that no living person outside of the members of the committee had any information as to the subject until 36 hours before it was reported. Then the senator from Nevada (Jones) had been shown the schedule. No human being beyond this had received the slightest information.

"And any man who says so, or intimates so," added Mr. Aldrich, "deserves to be denounced in a way which would not be parliamentary here."

Mr. Tillman interrupted to say that he had not made the charges; he had merely submitted public statements with the authors names signed.

Mr. Aldrich proceeding said the fullest investigation was courted, there was nothing to conceal. No information ever went from that committee room to anyone. He (Aldrich) had never bought or sold a share of sugar stock. It was easy for correspondents to make such charges, but they were absolutely false. Without further debate the resolution was referred to the committee on contingent expenses, and, on motion of Mr. Aldrich the senate took up the tariff bill.

Mr. Vest opposed the proposed increase on soda ash from one fourth to three-tenths of a cent per pound as unfair to soapmakers, and that it would not have been made but for the fact that Mr. Jones (Nev.), where the principal deposits of soda ash in the country are found, is a member of the finance committee. The amendment was agreed to without division, but was reconsidered and allowed to go over to permit Mr. Gray to be heard on it.

There was only a brief discussion of the remaining paragraphs in the chemical schedule, Mr. Jones stating that while they were not accepted without protest by the Democrats those in charge of the Democratic interest considered it unnecessary to consume time to no avail with the voting majority so evidently against them.

The next schedule, relating to earths, earthenware and glassware, was entered upon. An amendment limiting the fire brick to be imported to be imported at $1.20 per ton to those weighing less than ten pounds each was adopted.

The duty on Portland and other hydraulic cements in barrels and sacks was increased from 8 to 12 cents per hundredweight and in bulk from 4 to 10 cents per hundredweight. After Mr. White had criticized the increase as opposed to the interests of builders and Mr. Pettigrew had defended it, saying it should be greater in the interest of American manufacturers.

Mr. Vest criticised, but to no avail, the rate proposed on glass bottles, decanters, etc. as equal to the McKinley rate, the highest, he said, in the country's history.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) objected in a vigorous speech to the rate fixed on window glass. It was universal consumption and was in the hands of trusts, two associations controlling practically the business in this country and dividing the territory and fixing rates. "Among all the iniquities of the bill," said he, "and their name is legion, the glass schedule is the most monstrous."

Mr. Sewell (Rep., N. J.) challenged Mr Jones' statements, saying there were individual glass makers in his state outside of any trust and struggling for existence against foreign competition.

Mr. Mills (Tex.) said the glass rates were enormous and unjustifiable, running from 115 to 168 per cent.

Mr. Jones' amendment to reduce the rate on windowglass from 1½ to 1 cent per pound was disagreed to—yeas, 18; nays, 28. The committee rate of 1¼ cents was then agreed to.

Mr. Jones (Ark.) offered another amendment reducing the rate on windowglass above 10x15 inches square and under 10x20 from 1⅝ to 1¼ cents per pound. The amendment was disagreed to—18 to 27. All of the committee amendments as to windowglass were agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich yielded to urgent requests from Democratic senators that the bill be laid aside. The senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

A Double Colored Execution.

CHICAGO, May 29.—William T. Powers and John Lattimore, both colored, have been hanged in the county jail, the first double execution since the hanging of the anarchists in 1887 and the first double colored execution ever held in Chicago. Both men were cool and walked unassisted to the scaffold. Neither had anything to say.

Secretary to the Special Embassy.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The president has added another member to the special embassy which will attend the sixtieth celebration of the succession of Queen Victoria to the British throne in the person of Ogden Mills of New York. Mr. Mills goes in the capacity of secretary and attache to the special embassy.

THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

It Causes Much Discussion at the Assembly.

A MEMORIAL SENT TO CONGRESS.

A Hot Debate and the Presbyterians Get In a Parliamentary Tangle — Favor Total Abstinence — The Session the Shortest For Years.

EAGLE LAKE, Ind., May 29.—The Presbyterian general assembly, which adjourned, was the shortest session in eight years. In spite of the desire to finish up its business there was little unusual haste and the record showed that the assembly was ready to defer adjournment if necessary in order to attain a suitable and reasonable decision of questions that remained to be decided. The proceedings of the day were simple, final disappearance of the question of assembly control of theological seminaries having not the least significance of the assembly's general attitude.

The race question in the south came up unexpectedly on a petition to allow a colored church in Texas to join a presbytery in Arkansas. The discussion was long and covered many points, but the petition was finally decided in the negative. The reason given was an unwillingness to recognize color distinctions in the denomination.

Dr. John Clark Hill of Chicago presented a report on theological seminaries, giving facts and statistics as to each. The matter of the assembly control of seminaries came up in the same report. The institutions at Omaha, Dubuque and Lincoln reported the charter changes which had been asked by previous assemblies. The Auburn, McCormick, Newark German seminaries said they did not see their way clear to make the changes.

In closing the committee recommended the following resolution: "That the assembly accepts as sincere the repeated positive and explicit written declarations of seminaries, that they are loyal to the church, and that their teachings and properties are in their judgment fully safeguarded to the general assembly, but if at any time in the future these seminaries should find that changes could be made in their respective charters as the general assembly has desired, it will be gratifying to the whole church to have such changes made."

According to constitutional rule declared adopted on the affirmative vote of the requisite number of presbyteries, it will hereafter be necessary for candidates for licensure and ordination to pass a satisfactory examination in the English Bible

A committee of arrangements for the next assembly was appointed consisting of Rev. S. C. Dickey, manager of Winona assembly; Dr Charles Little of Wabash and Drs. Roberts and Moore, clerks of the assembly.

The principal portion of the session was occupied by the report of the temperance committee, which in outline is as follows.

Only one presbytery reported that a majority of its churches still used alcoholic wine at the Lord's supper, while 20 presbyteries reported that this was not known to be true of any church in their bounds

The committee suggested that the general assembly memorialize the president and congress for the appointment of a committee for the thorough investigation of the liquor traffic and urged the assembly to express its unqualified disapprobation of the use of intoxicating beverages at college banquets.

The standing committee on this subject reported through Rev. H. H. Henry of Birmingham, Pa. It was recommended that every legitimate means be used by the church and its members to suppress the liquor traffic, and that members be urged to use their influence by observing habits of total abstinence It was decided to set apart as temperance day the third Monday in October

Mr. W. C. Lally, chairman of the permanent temperance committee, was then granted the floor to exclaim the work of the committee. Elder Van Ranseaer of New York, moved an additional resolution endorsing restrictive legislation. This resolution was finally laid on the table.

Then came a sharp debate than before on the report as to the use of wine at the alumni banquet at the Sesquicentennial anniversary of Princeton university The committee recommended that as the institution was not under the control of the general assembly no action be taken on four overtures received from certain presbyteries.

The discussion waxed hot and points of order became numerous. Presently the assembly got into the worst parliamentary tangle that it has yet experienced

The confused discussion lasted some time, when the whole matter was disposed of by a motion to lay it on the table, which was adopted by an overwhelming vote.

Near the hour of adjournment the committee of 15 to confer with the home board of missions in order to harmonize methods of work was announced as follows;

Ministers, J. L. Withrow, Chicago, chairman; W. H. Logan, Maryland; John Dixon, New Jersey; William P. Kane, Illinois; John S. McIntosh, Pennsylvania, J. McCloskey Blaney, Kentucky, R. M. Hayes, Oregon; George L. Spinning, New Jersey: J. McHolmes, New York; D. S. Tappan, Ohio; Samuel J. Nicolls, Missouri. Elders, Governor James A. Mount, Indiana; Charles E Vanderburg, Minnesota; George Lane, Michigan, and John B Minnis, Tennessee

After the routine business which marks the close of each assembly, the roll call and votes of thanks to all who had contributed to the success and convenience of the body, the assembly adjourned sine die.

Does Not Owe the State.

CHICAGO, May 29.—Bradford K. Durfee, state superintendent of insurance under Governor Altgeld, who has been accused of being $200,000 short in his accounts, does not owe the state a cent, according to State Superintendent of Insurance Vanderveave. Mr. Durfee was removed from office on May 5. At that time he was indebted to the state to the extent of $126,000, all of which has since been paid.

OLD TIME AERONAUTS.

Memorable Balloon Voyage of 1,200 Miles In 1859.

ACROSS LAKES ERIE AND ONTARIO.

The Daring Expedition of a Party of Aeronauts Who Started From St. Louis For the Atlantic Ocean—Graphic Description of Their Adventures.

The recent epidemic of alleged airships in the Mississippi valley has awakened general interest in the subject of aerial navigation. An entertaining if not important contribution to the discussion is that of Mr. William Hyde, who on July 1 and 2, 1859, made the longest aerial journey on record, traveling from St. Louis to Adams, N. Y., a distance of from 1,200 to 1,300 miles, in 19 hours.

Mr. Hyde represented the Missouri Republican and was the guest of Professor John Wise of Lancaster, Pa., on the balloon Atlantic. The company also included John Lamountain of Troy, N. Y., and O. A. Gager of Burlington, Vt., professional aeronauts.

Directly beneath the great silken globe containing the hydrogen was a large wicker basket, or car, and 16 feet below this was suspended the boat, or ship. Edibles, drinkables, warm clothing, compass, thermometers, barometers, ballast, maps, etc., having already been loaded aboard, bundles of the principal St. Louis newspapers, an express package directed to New York city and cards of candidates for office were taken on, and the voyagers stepped into their assigned places. The signal to remove the ropes holding the impatient and tugging craft down was given, and amid the applauding shouts of the people the Atlantic rose slowly and majestically far above the house tops and sailed off in a direction a little north of northeast. At 7:20 o'clock the ship seemed but a speck in the deepening twilight.

To these voyagers the experience was most thrilling. The motion of the craft was perfectly steady. There was no rocking of the boat or car, no rustling of the silk, nothing to tell the passengers they were not poised between sky and earth in a dead calm but the receding fields and forests beneath.

At first objects became less clearly defined, the smoke disappeared from the sky, streets grew narrower and darker until they seemed like thin lines, and finally the city faded into a spot.

The descending darkness gave to the color of the soil the appearance of frozen lakes. The sun had set to the inhabitants of the earth, but to those in the balloon it was yet four or five degrees above the horizon.

At 7:36 the Atlantic was passing over the magnificent prairies of Illinois, with St. Louis lying south, half west, behind, and the brightness of the western sky was in fine contrast with the oncoming darkness of the Mississippi's eastern tributaries. About 8 o'clock a descent was made from a two mile altitude to one mile. Ballast was then thrown off, and from partial darkness an ascent was made into full sunlight, 11,000 feet above the earth. The difference in temperature then manifested itself, and overcoats and shawls were taken out.

It was at this time that Professor Wise, alone in his wicker car, had a narrow escape from asphyxiation. Overcome with the day's exertions, he had fallen asleep with his nostrils close to the mouth of the balloon and was inhaling the hydrogen. Mr. Gager discovered him, and a few minutes' vigorous work, in which all took a hand, brought him around. The Atlantic had entered the west-east current, and the aeronauts were feeling much elated The continued cold, however, cooled their ardor, and a drop was taken into a less swiftly running current, but one in which the addition to comfort more than compensated the loss of time in making the coast.

As soon as the more violent discomforts were remedied the "inner man" asserted himself and all hands fell to on the edibles with an alacrity and relish that bespoke for them perfect digestions. It was now a little past midnight. The milky way appeared like luminous phosphorescent clouds, and stars glistened brightly above and below, while over all the newborn moon shed its mellow light, adding the touch that made the poet's dream perfect.

Shortly after 1 o'clock another descent was made, until a dense forest was visible and the wind could be distinctly heard passing through the tree boughs, sounding like a heavy rain

After the forest, farm lands appeared and sounds of dogs barking and frogs croaking reached the voyagers. They responded to the salutation by tossing out a bundle of newspapers, doubtless to the astonishment of the natives next morning. At 1:30 a. m. the Wabash river and New Albany and Salem railroad were passed. By this time all the party were fast asleep but Mr. Hyde, who was the least fatigued and realized the voyage would probably be his last as well as first. At 3 o'clock approaching dawn had snuffed out the stars and the deep mouthed dogs below had sought their kennels. The balloon was now riding majestically through the clear ether. At 3:30 the ship floated over a village composed of a dozen or so houses in a pretty cluster. All hands were awake now, and while eating their 4 o'clock breakfast Fort Wayne was left to the right. The shouts of the astonished inhabitants were plainly audible, and some papers and bills of fare of the old Barnum hotel were thrown off and fell within ten miles of the town.

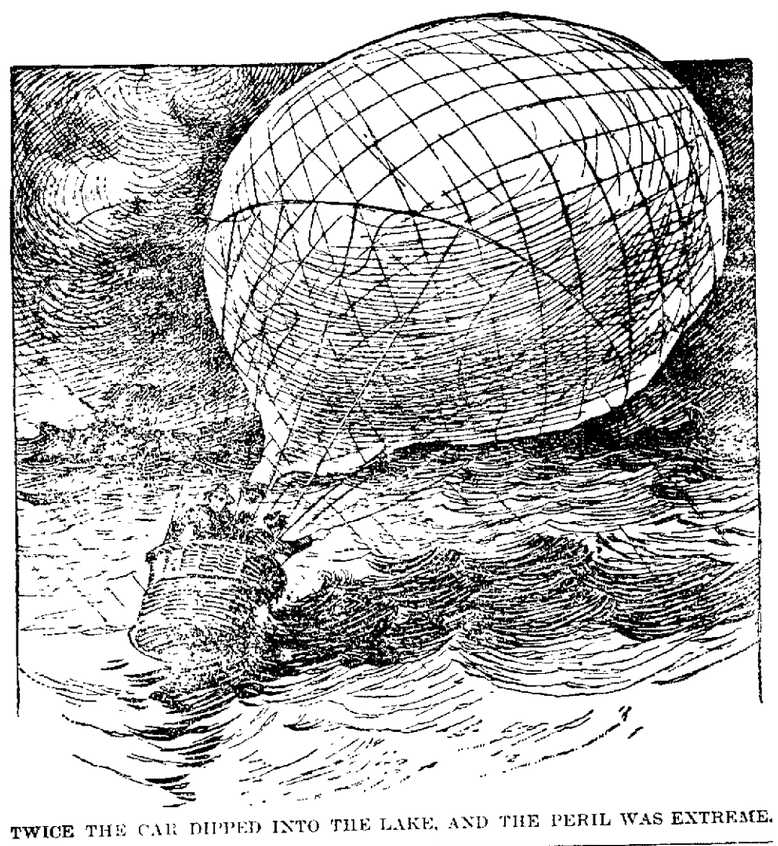
The crooked Wabash afforded every member of the party the excuse for an early morning joke on the line that it did not pursue its course on undeviating principles.

At 4:30 the ship was sailing at a moderate speed near a large forest. At 12 minutes after 5 o'clock a large lake was discovered. The vessel was wisping along at a brisk rate, dragging its shadow on the ground, encircled in fantastic colors. Lake Erie, with its 7,800 square miles of surface, soon burst into view. Groups of white clouds, like great puffs from a steam pipe, floated languidly on every side, unfolding their gauzelike robes and passing off in eddying currents. There was a collection of small houses huddled at the mouth of the Maumee river, marking the site of the present city of Toledo. Slowly the quartet floated over the great bend, dotted with specks of land, where Perry gained his victory in 1813.

Sandusky City was passed at 7:25, and the Atlantic swept far into the lake, headed due east. At 9:30 a steamer bound for Buffalo was overtaken, and an exchange of compliments, consisting of cheers, followed. At 10 o'clock the steamer was out of sight in the rear, so rapid was the balloon's flight. In three hours the entire length of Lake Erie has been traversed.

The balloon was a mile above a terrible storm that was bending the trees to the ground and lashing the waves into an indescribable fury, but above the wildly tempestuous elements the Atlantic sailed easily, not a shred of silk being so much as stirred.

Buffalo, Niagara falls and Welland canal were sighted at 11 o'clock. At noon the four passengers had an opportunity of seeing the natural Niagara as perhaps no others ever have—in its full significance. At an altitude of a mile there appeared a descent of about two feet, and the water seemed to



TWICE THE CAR DIPPED INTO THE LAKE, AND THE PERIL WAS EXTREME.

be [illegible] miles. The spray gave the whole appearance of ice, and there was nothing grand or sublime about it seen from that altitude. The balloon was being borne directly toward Lake Ontario, and as the ballast had been exhausted it was decided to descend to the earth, and Mr Hyde and Mr Gager, take on a sufficient quantity of new ballast and again steer for the Atlantic ocean. The airship was lowered, but was immediately caught in a hurricane. The voyagers had mistaken the roar of the storm for that of Niagara. The balloon was carried near the tree tops. Some baggage was thrown overboard, and the balloon shot out over the lake. Soon land had faded, and a dreary waste of nearly 7,000 square miles of water lay below the little party. The situation was one of extreme peril, and the danger was increasing momentarily as the wind scudded the big balloon over the water at a terrific rate. Everything movable was thrown into the waves. All except Mr. Lamountain climbed into the basket under the balloon.

That gentleman, risking his life for the safety of his companions, dismantled the ship, cut it loose from the balloon and climbed safely into the car. Every one realized now that Gleaster was at hand The prayer was that they would not be overtaken at eve those angry waters. Lower and lower they were dropping, and hope was fast receding. Suddenly a stronger blast than the others caught the balloon and drove it along within a few feet of the waves for 50 miles. Twice it dragged the surface of the water, and the peril was extreme. Suddenly the wind switched it inland, only to fall into a hurricane's grip.

The balloon rushed into a thick forest, and tearing down trees and breaking branches pursued its resistless course for over a mile, dashing the occupants of the car to and fro against trunks and limbs, till at last it caught a tall sycamore and the silk was rent into ribbons.

The voyagers were left suspended 20 feet in the air. But one of the four was injured—Mr. Lamountain slightly about the hip. From natives who were attracted to the spot in large numbers it was learned the end of the expedition had occurred on the farm of Truman O. Whitney, Henderson township, Jefferson county, N. Y.

The nearest telegraph station was Adams, ten miles distant on the Watertown and Rome railroad. The party adjourned there to telegraph news of their safety to relatives and friends. The entire neighborhood had been aroused by the landing of the balloon, and the party was not allowed to leave town until each member had addressed a mass meeting, relating his experience and ideas on aerial navigation.

Ice Wagons at a Funeral.

At the recent funeral of an ice dealer in Orange, N. J., half a dozen of his ice wagons followed the hearse in the procession to the cemetery.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

NEW YORK, May 29.—The following is this week's bank statement:

Reserve increased	$ 617,150
Loans increased	2,557,400
Specie increased	883,700
Legals increased	800,800
Deposits increased	3,468,600
Circulation decreased	76,800

Market strong but quiet. The Grangers were in the lead for activity and strength. Stocks have had a good rally and conservative traders believe a reaction in due.

CHICAGO, May 29.—The wheat market today was very dull, and during the first two hours had fluctuated only ⅛ of a cent. Liverpool was ¼ penny lower. Theoman estimates the total yield at 539 millions against 435 millions last year. The Northwest receipts were 405 cars against 654 cars last week. The market today was no different than what we have had for the past week. Unless something unusual turns up over the holiday we look for lower price next week.

	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Close.
Wheat				
July	68¾-⅞	68⅝	68¼	68⅜
Sept.	64⅞-65	65	64⅝	64½-⅝
Oats.				
Sept.	17¾	17⅞	17⅜	17⅜-½
Corn.				
July	23⅝	23¾	23¼	23⅜
Sept.	24⅞	24⅞	24½	24½
Pork				
July	8 00	8 05	7 90	7 95
Sept.	8 05	8 07	7 87	7 97
Lard				
July	3 62	3 62	3 60	3 62
Sept.	3 75	3 75	3 67	3 70

TOLEDO, May 29.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 78½.

The following figures show fluctuations of stocks as furnished by T. B. Arnold's exchange:

	Opening.	High.	Low.	Close
American Sugar	116¼	116⅝	116¼	116¼
Atchison (Pfd.)	21¾	22	21¾	21⅞
C. B & Q.	76¼	77	76¼	77
Chicago Gas	83	84¼	82½	83⅜
General Electric	30¾	31¾	30¾	30¾
Jersey Central	74½	75	73¾	73⅞
Louisville & Nashville	45½	46¼	45½	46¼
Lake Shore				165¼
Manhattan	85¼	85⅜	85¼	85¼
Rock Island	65⅞	66⅜	65⅞	66⅜
St. Paul	75¾	76	75¾	75¾
Western Union	79⅞	80¾	79¾	80

Thurday's Market Story.

Good apple butter in large quantities is coming to town and is selling at 35 cents a gallon. Farmers have been holding back their apple butter, hoping for an increase in price. In this, however, they are disappointed, for not a cent more is paid now than in the beginning of the season.

The time when dried beef has its big sale is here, and will be on for the rest of the summer. This is also the time when sour and sweet pickles are in great demand.

Friday's Market Story.

People will doubtless be delighted to take advantage of the great cut in prices that down town grocers have made in the price of coffee. "We will not be undersold," said a grocer this afternoon, who sells coffee that costs him a trifle less than 12½ cents for 11½ cents a pound. "We would rather sell at a loss than lose trade."

Spinach, asparagus, rhubarb, lettuce and other vegetables are coming in in large quantities, in anticipation of a big Decoration Day demand.

Home grown strawberries are expected to be brought to town next week, and then the slashing of prices will begin.

Saturday's Market Story.

There are indications that the hay crop this summer will be one of the greatest in fifteen years, and the farmers who have lots of last season's crop still on hand are bringing it to town as fast as they can. A few weeks ago, before the grass began to look so well, a North Lawrence farmer refused to sell the hay he had stowed away for $6 a ton. He was in town this week and would have sold for $3 a ton. But so many others had been in before him that every place he called he found hay lofts well filled. There is so much on the market that it is a hard matter to fix a price, but from $5 to $7 will probably be about right. At the present time, however, buyers are scarce at any price.

Jelly is having a good sale. In the spring and summer people generally prefer jelly and apple and peach butter.

If this cold weather continues, the farmers say, nothing will amount to anything. As it is, crops are several week's behind, and if it does not soon warm up some of them will be totally destroyed.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	85
Rye, per bushel	34-35
Oats	16-18
Corn	20-22
Barley	45
Wool	8-12-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	4 00
Timothy Seed	1 25
Bran, per 100 lbs	70
Middings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay	$6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	8-10
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per lb	5
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders per lb	6
Sides	6-7
Cheese	8
Potatoes	15
White Beans, per bushel	1 00
Onions	1 25
Apples	75-1 00
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Chickens, live	18-20 apiece
Dried Peaches, peeled	12-15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	90-1 00

Notice to Physicians.

Owing to the fact that the infirmary directors have hired a physician to attend to all county and township' cases, the trustees of Perry township hereby notify all physicians that they will pay no bills for services rendered any township charge after this date.

WM. CASTLEMAN,
M. ELSASS,
C. SMITH.

Wright's Celery Tea regulates the liver and kidneys, cures constipation and sick headache 25c at all druggists.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation sick headache. 25c at druggists.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Stout and Mr. and Mrs. James N. Merwin are in Cleveland.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Moorehead, in Richville avenue, a daughter.

Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Pomeroy, of Alliance, are visiting Mrs. Pomeroy's mother, Mrs. Kail.

Mrs. W. E. Snyder and son have gone to Elyria to visit the former's sister, Mrs. William Fuller.

Miss Charlotte Wesener, of Akron, is visiting her nieces, Mrs. J. J. Hoover and Mrs. George H. Beck.

B. C. Morgan, of Fredericksburg, and John Clair, of Toledo, are the guests of S. A. Morgan, in Wooster street.

A. B. Stansbury has just erected a handsome monument on the John A. Shoemaker lot in the Massillon cemetery.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry DeLong, of Cleveland, are visiting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Brennemen, 70 East Main street.

Miss Grace Smith and Master Ralph Smith, of Alliance, are visiting at the residence of Mrs. Milo Alden, in West Main street.

Miss Laura Breckel and Mr. Will Frederick, of Canton, attended the high school commencement at Millersburg, O., Friday evening.

Mrs. J. R. White, of New Castle, Pa., arrived in Massillon this mornitg, and is now the guest of her sister, Mrs. Geo. W. Yost, in East Main street.

Drilling for coal is in progress on the Hershey farm near Dalton. Also on Mrs. Levi Rudy's farm. The work is being done for J. F. Pocock.

The street commissioner has used the street sweeper to good effect on Main, Erie and Prospect streets during the past two days. Let the good work go on.

A summer schedule will go into effect on the inter-urban division of the street railway on June 1st, cars running every 30 minutes. The new time table will appear elsewhere.

The ladies of the U. B. church will serve ice cream and strawberries in the basement of the church Monday afternoon and evening. The proceeds are for the benefit of the church.

The marriage of Miss Anemone Loud, of Detroit, who is remembered as a guest of Mrs. Helena Slusser on several occasions, to Mr. James Edgar Fl hr, of Canton, will take place on June 8th.

It is now settled that the Choristers of Wooster University will sing in the Armory next Friday night, and their friends are preparing to make the visit interesting. One of the members of the club is Mr. George Lester, of Massillon.

The board of equalization has organized for work with Henry Gribble, president; Fred Ertle, vice president, and L. A. Koons, clerk. The other members are A. H. Boerngen, Godfrey Maier and Paul Henriet. James M. Bayliss is present at the meetings as deputy auditor.

The Sons of Veterans wish it to be generally understood that from 4 to 6 o'clock, next Wednesday afternoon, Governor Bushnell will receive the public at his apartments in the Hotel Conrad. The campfire in the evening is for the public, too. Arrangements for the encampment are now completed.

At the meeting of the Massillon Masonic Association, Friday evening, the old board was unanimously re-elected, and organized as follows: David Atwater, president; I. M. Taggart, vice president; S. A. Conrad, treasurer; Jas. Peacock, secretary, Z. T. Baltzly, C. O. Heggem and E. E. Fox, trustees.

Claude Cita, a New York palmist, read the destinies of eight ladies who gathered at the residence of Mrs. J. G. Lester, Friday evening, in the lines of their hands. Mr. Cita told them many interesting things concerning themselves and their futures. He is now at the Hotel Sailer, and it is his intention to make regular visits to Massillon hereafter.

The Massillon high school class of '97 are rejoicing in the fact that their colors (red and yellow) now float from the highest point of the high school building. Ormond Hankins, Edgar Oberlin, Wm. Burd and Wm. Conrad were the boys who succeeded in accomplishing the difficult feat of planting their colors where high school colors had never been before—140 feet from the ground.

The Christian Endeavor social given at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sylvester Burd, last evening, was well attended. A very pleasant programme was given, consisting of resitations by Misses Edith Morgan and Jane Heckman and William Burd, a vocal solo by Miss Gertrude Rigdon, piano solos by Thomas Burd and Miss Rebeccah Lamoreaux, a piano duet by Misses Shepherd and Lynch, and a violin duet by Messrs. Floyd and Harvey Snyder. Games followed. A good time was had by all present.

The Industrious Dozen gave a delightful entertainment at the residence of Mr. C. A. Gates, Friday evening, the proceeds of which, amounting to eight dollars, will assist them in carrying on their good work for the benefit of the poor. The programme was carried out with promptness, and each number was a credit to the performer. It is hoped that the young misses will be encouraged by their success to give another entertainment in the future. The members of the club are: Misses Ruth McClymonds, Isabel Humberger, Marion Gates, Louisa Patterson, Lucile Edgar, Emma Hipp, Florence Crone, Florence Oberlin, Grace Allman, Anna Brown, Hannah Brown and Edna Diethenu.

F. L. Burgess, a retired Cleveland merchant, came to town a day or two since for the first time since his departure over fifty years ago. At that time Mr. Burgess was in business here in the room now occupied by Frank Crone. Main street was then so low that what now corresponds to the cellar was the first floor. From there Mr. Burgess moved into the Breed block across th street and next went to Cleveland. After fifty year's absence he retired with a fortune and decided that it was time to re-visit scenes of former activity. He was piloted about by Mr. G. L. Albrecht, to whom he naturally turned, having been a wholesale grocer himself. He inquired for George Harsh and all the other old time citizens of his acquaintance, but out of the whole list found only John Jacobs, with whom he took a long drive

CHILDREN'S QUESTIONS.

They Suggest the Ceaseless Activity of the Youthful Minds.

Many of h s questions cannot be connected with his reading, but appear to result from reasoning or a recognized analogy. "How do plants make themselves bigger when they grow?" he asked when we were talking about planting his garden. I heard him saying to himself, "Wildless, wildless." I asked him what he was talking about, and he replied: "About plants that are not wild. What are they called?" "Garden or cultivated plants," I answered. "What made you say wildless?" "Why," said he, "I knew that harmless means something that wouldn't do any harm, and so wildless means plants that are not wild." He mentioned the fall, and I asked him what he meant by fall. He replied: "The winter at first; the first of it. Do they call it fall because everything is falling?"

There was some talk about dressing him or putting on his dress, and, reasoning from analogy, he asked, "When God puts the skin on people, is that skinning them?" I once read of the people in the moon being like grasshoppers and told him about it. When I had finished the story, he said: "When we look up in the sky, we see the moon rolling on above us, and when the people in the moon look up in the sky they see the earth rolling along above them. What is the strange puzzle about that?" I told him that his specimen of mica was silicate of potash, and he asked: "Why is mica silicate of potash—because they put ashes in a pot?"

These questions have been recorded to represent an innumerable number unrecorded and to show the wide range of thought and the variety of reasonings that a child under 6 years of age may have. They show his natural method of acquiring knowledge, but they can only suggest the ceaseless activity of his mind during all his waking hours.—Henry L. Clapp in Popular Science Monthly.

MISLEADING TELEGRAMS.

Efforts at Brevity Often Result In Ridiculous Misunderstandings.

A very ludicrous incident occurred at Vienna some time ago, when Max Halbe, the successful playwright, who had come to close a contract with the managers of a Vienna playhouse for the performance of one of his dramas, found that his shoes had been stolen during the night just preceding his return home.

In Vienna hotels it is the custom to place one's shoes in front of the bedroom door before retiring. The hotel porter calls for them, cleans them and replaces them. On that particular day some sneak thief had entered the hotel and walked away with half a dozen pairs of shoes, among them Halbe's.

In Munich, Halbe's wife was anxiously awaiting his return, and, to quiet her fears, since he could not arrive on time, Halbe sent her the following dispatch: "Could not leave hotel; stole shoes. Max." An hour and a half later telegrams began pouring into Vienna to Halbe's friends, to the manager of the theater where he had just concluded arrangements to have his play produced and to the chief of police, with the request to help Mr. Halbe at once and to get him a good lawyer.

The wife of Mr. Halbe had misunderstood her husband's telegram and believed that he could not leave Vienna for having stolen shoes. Although she could not possibly understand why he should steal shoes, the poor woman believed that he had had a fit of kleptomania and had been caught in the act. After another exchange of telegrams the misunderstanding was explained away.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Moon Will Never Change.

The headline may give the reader the idea that something has gotten wrong with our satellite and that in the future Luna's fair face will not get through the regular phases of new moon, first quarter, full moon and last quarter, as has been her wont since the time "when the mind of man runneth not to the contrary."

But such, dear reader, is not the idea we mean to convey, but we do mean exactly what the headline says, that under existing conditions (and the conditions which have existed on the surface of the moon for perhaps millions of years) it is a physical impossibility that the face of the moon should change one iota. There are neither outside nor inside influences that can be brought to bear to make a change in the configaration of "our silvery sister world." Her internal fires have long since died out and there is an utter absence of both air and water. Existing under such conditions it is utterly impossible that the face of the moon should undergo change or disintegration even in the course of a hundred million years.—St. Louis Republic.

Sure Preventive.

"Professor," said the fair leader of the reform delegation to the reticent neighborhood philosopher who was supposed to know everything, "we're trying to make this world better and have taken the liberty of seeking your advice. What is the surest way to prevent divorces in this country?"

"Don't get married."

And the delegation filed out.—Detroit Free Press.

We Must Sail.

I find the great thing in this world is not so much where we stand as in what direction we are moving. To reach the port of heaven we must sail sometimes with the wind and sometimes against it, but we must sail and not drift nor lie at anchor.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Alexander the Great was designated by his subjects the Conqueror, a title bestowed by his people on Alfonso of Portugal and Aurangzeb, the emperor of India. The same title has been given also to James I of Aragon; Osman I, sultan of Turkey; William the Conqueror of England.

IT WILL BE INTERESTING

The Visit of Governor Bushnell Next Week.

RECEPTIONS, DRIVES, BANQUETS.

Plenty of Entertainment Provided for the Distinguished Visitors Expected, and Plenty of Amusement for the General Public As Well.

The arrangements for the Sons of Veterans convention and the visit of Governor Bushnell, on Wednesday, June 2nd, are now complete, and the whole affair promises to be one of the most interesting events that the public has had the opportunity to enjoy for a number of years. Governor and Mrs. Bushnell and Adjutant and Mrs. Axline will arrive from Columbus at 1:46 Wednesday afternoon. They will be met by the reception committee and the Massillon Military Band, and escorted to the Hotel Conrad. After luncheon the party will be driven to the state hospital and other interesting points about town.

From 4 to 6 o'clock Governor Bushnell and Lieut. Gov. Jones, who will also be present, will give a public reception at the Hotel Conrad, to which everybody is invited, and during the afternoon a battalion of three companies from the Eighth Regiment U. R. K. of P. will pass in review attended by all the regimental officers.

In the evening a campfire will be held at the Armory, which will be free to the public. The speakers now down on the programme are Governor Bushnell, Lieut. Gov. Jones, Col. D. Q. Morrow and Mayor. H. D. Davis, both of Hillsboro, Gen W. E. Bundy, of Cincinnati, and others. Music will be furnished by the Amphion Glee Club and Edward Tordi's Mandolin Club. At the conclusion of the camp fire, the distinguished men present will be taken to the Hotel Sailer where they will be banquetted by the citizen's committee and the executive committee of the Sons of Veterans.

The governor will leave Thursday morning for Wooster, but the encampment will continue until Friday. On Thursday evening, from 6:30 to 8:30 the Daughters of Veterans will entertain the Ladies' Aid Society and the Sons of Veterans in the G. A. R. hall, and at 8:30 a Military Ball will be given in the I. O. O. F. hall, with music by the orchestra of the Military Band. The Thursday and Friday sessions of the Sons of Veterans will be devoted to business.

Found Dead at Orrville

ORRVILLE, May 29. Last night a man was found dead on the Pittsburg, Ft. & Chicago railroad track, between the tower and the C., A. & C. railway. Upon examination it was found that it was Clinton Simminger, of Middletown, Pa. His people were notified and they gave reply that the body be sent there. The coroner will hold an inquest on Tuesday. It is thought that the man was killed by being struck by either No. 15 or the Pennsylvania limited, both very fast trains. The body showed that he had been struck and death must have been instantaneous...The dwelling house of Jacob Anglesmith occupied by Louis M. Gift was totally consumed by fire this morning, with no insurance on the building.

LEFT THE SWITCH OPEN.

It Causes a Bad Wreck—Two Killed and Several Wounded.

GLENWOOD SPRINGS, Colo., May 29.—An extra freight on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad going west ran upon the Cabasa siding to allow No. 4 passenger, the Atlantic express, to pass. The switch was left open. The first section of No. 4 ran into the open switch, derailing the eng ne, mail and baggage car coaches and one passenger coach.

Engineer Coon est and Fireman Denny Donahoy were instantl killed and the following injure : Mrs. Imogene Brown, Los geles, Cal., head cut and badly shocked; Miss Porter of Ma ne, arm cr she ne vous shock; Mrs S A. Ayres of M nneapolis, limb crushed, ha v bruis d; 6-year old son of Mrs. Meise of Linco n eb., gash in side of head Mrs. Sarah B Barrows, missionary from Moulmein, India, injur , t spine and nervous prostration.

Cases Now on Trial.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The trial of John E. Searles secretary of the American Sugar Refining company, began before Judge Bradley in criminal court. After some unimportant proceedings the government tested its case and the defense moved that the jury be instructed to bring in a verdict of acquittal on three grounds. The trial was postponed until Tuesday.

Killed by an Elk.

LIMA, O., May 29.—During the unloading of Hummel & Seits' circus today a boy named James Welsh, 14 years old who was helping, was horned by the elk. He cannot recover.

J. F. BOWMAN,

Of New Pittsburg, O., Recommends Wright's Celery Capsules.

New Pittsburg, O., Jan. 21, 1897.
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Dear Sirs:—I have purchased a box of Wright's Celery Capsules from Geo. J. Kreiger, druggist, Wooster, O., and used them for Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble. The Capsules relieved me and I am now in excellent health. It is the best remedy I ever used. I am out in all kinds of weather carrying overland mail, and am now in perfect health. I gladly recommend the Capsules.

Very truly,
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Sold by all druggists at 50c and $1.00 per box. Send address on postal to the Wright Med. Co., Columbus, Ohio, for trial size, free.

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IN DANGER FROM UNDERTOW

How a Quick Witted Bostonian Saved Three Lives.

Here is a story which is too much to the credit of two ladies and a gentleman to be wholly suppressed. They are all strong swimmers and can battle with the waves in valiant fashion. They chanced to be in the sea at one time and on a shore where the undertow is irresistible a short distance out. The man suddenly felt himself in that strong, terrible, outward pull of the waters of the mighty deep. He understood immediately that he and his companions would shortly be no more unless by tremendous, instant, individual exertion they pulled for the shore. In that treacherous current not one could help another. How to get "these girls" ashore without terrifying them and putting them in still greater danger through their fears was the problem of that terrible moment.

The man solved it like a hero. He made a sign, a sound of personal distress and began swimming inshore. His companions in the waves heard and saw his white face. Both believed, as he meant them to, that he was threatened with cramps and swam inshore, too, calling out cheerful, encouraging words to him as they pulled for the shore, assuring him that he would soon be all right; that they could get him in safely if he really should give out, and other words to that effect. It was not long before this man of mortal courage stood upon the beach in safety, and those he had thus rescued from death stood on either side of him and heard what it would have meant for them all to have spent another moment in that outrushing tide.

It was a noncombatant in the strife for life who remarked: "That fellow was a great philosopher. He knew how to appeal to the new woman when swimming her strongest against the old order of things. He only offered his plea to the 'eternal womanly,' to woman's maternal need of taking care of the sick or the helpless. Those girls will probably always think it was their own physical strength and powers that rescued them from death by drowning, but it was really the 'eternal womanly,' bent upon helping one they believed in danger and need."—Boston Transcript.

He Ate Cabbage and Lived.

Wonderful are the whims of the human stomach. What kills one man gives another life. One of the strangest cases of a craving for food on the part of a sick man is narrated by Mrs. Hazen in "Our Army Nurses." She was at the time (1864) nurse in the Columbian hospital at Washington. Among her patients was a "boy"—though he was a veteran of four years' standing—who had come to the hospital several months before with a wounded knee. This is her strange story:

The surgeons had held many examinations. He was failing rapidly; could not retain anything, even cold water causing hemorrhage of the stomach.

"What is the verdict, doctor?" I asked one morning.

"He can live but a few days at the longest," was the answer, "and may die in a few hours."

"Then, doctor, please let him have what he wants while he does live."

"I give him into your hands, Miss Titus. Do what you please for him."

The bandages were at once removed, as he had complained that they were uncomfortable. Then, as soon as the other patients were cared, for I went to a market garden and bought a head of cabbage. He had often said he wanted something green, if only "boiled grass." When the cabbage was cooked, I carried him some, with cider vinegar, and fed him.

He ate all there was on the plate, asked for more, which was brought, and still a third and fourth plate, till he had eaten the whole cabbage.

From that dinner, in May, he began to improve, and on the 14th of June I started with him on a stretcher for his home in Pennsylvania, as his life even then depended upon his diet, and such meals as he ate would have made a well man sick.

He recovered, but had a stiff knee.

Tolstoi Answers Questions.

An admirer of the great Russian recently wrote to him asking a reply to these questions:

First.—Ought a man of medium intelligence to express publicly and propagate the principles of life which he considers to be truths?

Second.—Is it worth while to try to know one's self perfectly?

Third.—By what principles can a man know at a decisive moment whether it is really his conscience which prompts him or whether it is only his reasonings corrupted by natural weakness?

To the first two Tolstoi said "Yes." To the third he replied that "reason is given to us by God, and therefore it must be listened to where conscience has to decide."—New York World.

English Versus German Universities.

If the tree is to be judged by its fruits, we shall find it difficult to dispute the proposition that university education, at all events in so far as it bears upon the physical sciences, is somehow more satisfactorily managed in Germany than in England. The theoretical and technical output of Germany is far larger, more regular and of better quality for practical purposes than our own, the proof being that Germany is rapidly monopolizing the higher and more lucrative branches of manufacture, and in addition is exporting large numbers of technical experts.—London Times.

The Landlady's Opinion.

Old Boarder—I understand, madam, that our new associate at the festal board is a graduate of Eton.

Landlady—Don't you believe it! He'll never graduate from eatin as long as there's anything to eat.—Boston Courier.

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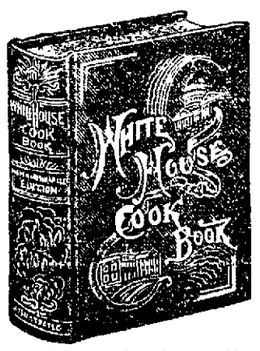

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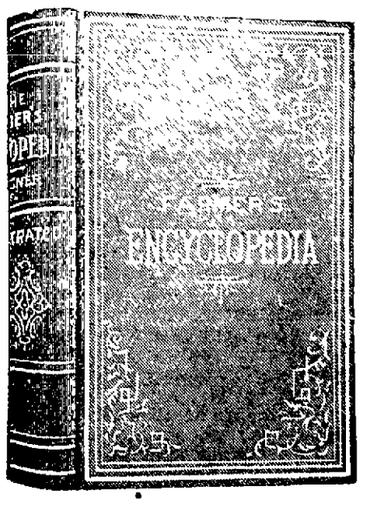

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